Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Whiskeytown National Recreation Area
Headquarters Water System

"Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien**."**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is Whiskeytown Lake.

"I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements."

"This report shows our water quality and what it means."

"If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerry Wheeler, Facility Manager, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area at 530-242-3430. We want our valued users to be informed about their water utility.

The National Park Service routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2001. This regulated system is allowed to monitor less often than once a year. The most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations has been used.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Regulatory Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The “Goal”(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Public Health Goal or PHG – (mandatory language) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	0	TESTS POSITIVE	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	N/A	0	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N	0	0	TESTS POSITIVE	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal colifor	N/A	0	Human and animal waste

					m or *E. coli* positive			
3. Turbidity	N	<2	< 2	NTU	TT	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff

Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of copper)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCL G**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Copper (ppm)	5	<1	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Surface Water Sources	
Treatment Technique* (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards**	**Turbidity of the filtered water must:** **1 – Be less than or equal to _0.5_NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.** **2 – Not exceeded __1.0_NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.** **3 – Not exceed __2.0___NTU at any time.**
Lowest Monthly percentage of samples that met your turbidity performance standard No. 1.	**100%**
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year.	**< 1**

* "A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water."

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is an indicator of filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

"As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels."

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

“Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).”

“Please call our office if you have questions.”

Jim Milestone
Superintendent

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Whiskeytown Headquarters

Water System Number**: DHS #451050?**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Health Services.

Certified by: Name Sandi Tenny

CA Department of Health Services

Phone Number (530)224-4876

Water systems are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:

X Posted the CCR on the Internet at www.nps.gov/whis.html

X Posted the CCR in public places at Whiskeytown Visitor Center and Headquarters Administration Building located on Kennedy Memorial Drive.